REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,363.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.....Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,630 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander W. Stannatt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 19th September 1872, at 4 P.M.

	Sept. 1872.		Sept. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	19	Leave Tuticorin	27
,, Ratnagherry	20	,, Colombo	28
,, Vingoria	20	,, Galle	29
,, Carwar	21	,, Negapatam	October 2
,, Mangalore	22	,, Madras	4
,, Cannanore	23	,, Coconada	6
,, Tellicherry	23	,, Vizagapatam	7
,, Calicut	24	,, Bimlipatam	7
,, Beypore	24	,, Gopanlpore	8
,, Cochin	25	,, False Point	9
,, Aldigrey	26	Arrive CALCUTTA	11

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander Melville, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 27th September 1872, at noon.

	Sept. 1872.		Oct. 1872.
Leave BOMBAY	27	Leave BUSREH	16
Arrive Kurrachee	30	Arrive BAHREIN	16
,,	Oct.	,, Bushire	18
,, Gwadur	2	,, Bahrein	18
,, Muscat	3	,, Muscat	23
,, Bunder Abbas	6	,, Bunder Abbas	25
,, Linga	8	,, Muscat	27
,, Bushire	10	,, Gwadur	30
,, Fao	12	,, Kurrachee	31
,, BUSREH	13	,, BOMBAY	Nov. 4

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, commencing from 25th May 1872.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above about the end of SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

FARES, EXCLUDING WINES, &c.

FIRST CLASS TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 300
,, SUEZ ..... ,, 300

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Passenger Steamer ORESTE, 1,760 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th October. This Steamer has good accommodation for a considerable number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£30	£12-6
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 Years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 2nd September 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9-10
Alexandria	39	25	10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

ARABIA, on TUESDAY, 1st October 1872.

PERSIA, on FRIDAY, 1st November 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING on and after the 15th September.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. ALBATROSS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to send their Bills of Lading and Delivery Orders for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. Albatross.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN,

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA and the Lt. GOVERNOR the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street	Bombay.
Argyll House	Simla.
East Street	Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 13th September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SURAT, (2,578 tons, and 500 H.P.), Captain E. J. Baker, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. DECCAN, (3,128 tons and 600 H.P.), Captain W. Soames, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 20th September.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE FURNISHED RESIDENCE AT MATHERAN.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, all that fine property known as "Clifton," situated on the highest part of Matheran, conveniently near to the Bazaar and the Church, and opposite to the house of the Honorable Sir A. D. Sassoon. The house is completely and well furnished in all respects, and the area of the ground is about 5 acres.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will put up for Sale by Public Auction, the undermentioned valuable immoveable properties, belonging to the Estate of the late Premavow, widow of Premamber Valloo, deceased, on the dates mentioned below (if not sold by private contract before that date), by the orders of Thackersey Dewjee and Morarjee Tooljeedas, executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Premavow, in pursuance of the directions contained therein.

The auction will be held where the said properties are respectively situated.

The conditions of Sale, subject to which the said properties will be put up for sale, can be seen at the office of Messrs. Crawford and Company.

On TUESDAY, the 7th day of September 1872, at or about 4 p.m.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with the buildings thereon standing, situate at Modykhana Street within the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort, on the eastern side of the said Modykhana Street, assessed No. 72, containing by admeasurement about 220 square yards and bounded as follows :—On the east by Rampart Row, on the west by the said Modykhana Street, on the south by the house of Purushtum Tersey, and on the north by the property of the said Premavow, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Premavow.

On the same day, at or about 5 p.m.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate at Modykhana Street in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, on the western side of Rampart Row, as eased under number sixteen, containing about twenty-four feet in length and eighteen feet in breadth, or by admeasurement 400 square yards, and bounded as follows :—On the east by Rampart Row, on the west by the property of Revaghu Cooverghur, on the south by the property of the said Premavow, and on the north by a sweepers' passage, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Premavow.—Date this 5th August 1872.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of September 1872, at or about 4 p.m.—All that piece or parcel of Government land with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Mandvee Bunder in the Island of Bombay, on the western side of Doongry Cooly Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and eighty-nine square yards, assessed under number one hundred and eighty-eight, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the said Doongry Cooly Street, on the west by the property of Khan Mahomed Hubib, on the south by the Colaba Land Company's Press, and on the north by the property of Kessowjee Jadowjee, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Premavow.

On THURSDAY, the 19th day of September 1872, at or about 4 p.m.—All that piece of Government land with the buildings standing thereon, situated at Wudnee Gadee, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvee, on the eastern side of the Wudnee Gadee Road, assessed under number seventy-one, containing by admeasurement about eighty feet in length and twenty-four in breadth, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the house of Hasee Gangjee, on the west by the said Wudnee Gadee Road, on the south by the property belonging to Ranchra Ludharie, and on the north by the property of Doongursey Tejpal, and which said hereditaments and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenant's of Premavow, widow.

(In Gujrati)
THAKERSEY DEWJEE,
TH. MORARJEE TOOLSIDASS.
CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th September 1872.

HOTELS.

BYCULLA HOTEL,
(BY JEEWANJEE & Co.,)
JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA

BYCULLA HOTEL, which is within a few minutes' walk of the Byculla and Grant Road Railway Stations, is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly for such an Establishment, the building possesses advantages over Bungalow Hotels, special care having been taken in the arrangements of the Rooms, which are large and lofty, to secure the best ventilation, and thus to keep the whole Hotel cool. The furnishings and fittings have been selected with a special view to affording the greatest comfort to Resident, and Visitors, and ample accommodation has been provided for Families. The Table is supplied in a manner unsurpassed in Bombay, and care is taken that the Wines and other Liquors are of the first quality.

Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and six fine Billiard Tables.

Hot and Cold Baths always ready.
Extensive Garden.

Visitors arriving by Train should book for

BYCULLA STATION,

and NOT for Bores Bunder.

JEEWANJEE & Co.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA,
The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR SEPTEMBER.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by sea and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; Chesson and Woodhall; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Ootacsmund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

DIRECTRESS ..... Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1872.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MISS JULIA EDOUIN,

Upon which occasion *several Gentlemen Amateurs* have kindly consented to make their appearance in

ANGLO-PARISIAN FARCE.

The Performances selected will commence with the

ANGLO-PARISIAN FARCE,

THE GENTLEMEN CHARACTERS BY AMATEURS ONLY,

ENTITLED,

ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS.

CHARACTERS.

Mr. Spriggins (a Lodging house-keeper). Mr. F. Sydney.
M. Victor Dubois (in search of an Englishwife) ..... Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Major Regulus Rattan (in search of his wife) ..... Mr. Edinburgh.
Mrs. Spriggins (proud of her ancestry)....Mrs. C. E. Bryer.
Julia (wife of Major R.) ..... Miss Julia Edouin.
Angelina (beloved by Victor Dubois)....Miss Emma Rogers.
Anna Maria (a maid of all work)..... Mrs. J. R. Taylor.

After which, the following

OPERATIC OLIO.

Favourite Song ..... Mr. Geo. Anderson.
Song—"Joyous Life" ..... Miss E. Rogers.
Descriptive Song—"The Pilgrim of Love" Mr. J. R. Taylor.
Sensational Song—"Wellington De Boots" Mr. Fitzpatrick.
Duet—"Larboard Watch" ..... { Miss E. Rogers. / Mr. J. R. Taylor. }
Quartette—"Send me a letter from Home". { Miss Emma Rogers. / Mr. J. R. Taylor. / Mr. G. Anderson. / Mr. W. H. Jones. }

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the sparkling Comedietta,

"WINNING HAZARD."

CHARACTERS.

Coralie Blythe ..... Miss Julia Edouin.
Aurora Blythe ..... Miss Carry George.
Colonel Croker ..... Mr. T. Andrews.
Audley Croker ..... Mr. W. W. Lawrence.
Jack Crawley ..... Mr. Charles Herbert.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, Sept. 14—Last Night of the Season, for the Benefit of Mrs G. B. W. LEWIS, upon which occasion Mrs. LEWIS will appear as "LEAH" THE FORSAKEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 5 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 |

Doors open at 8-15 ; Performance to commence at 9.

Ticket's may be had and places secured at SOUNDY, BRESLAUER & Co., where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

NOTICE.—We beg to intimate that Mr. C. TH. MELLI & Mr. CHARLES KAPP have THIS DAY been authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—The MATCH for THIS EVENING is ARMY, NAVY and LAW vs. THE WORLD.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 40 per SHARE, for the year ending 30th June 1872, will be PAID on and after the 2 st September, instant, between the hours of 1 and 3 P.M., at the Company's Office, No. 2, Church Lane, Fort, to those Shareholders who were on the Register on the 28th August 1872, on production of Share Certificates.

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 12th September 1872.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotel, so well known for its excellent accommodation, is now OPEN for VISITORS. There are three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, well adapted for Families. Superior articles are supplied at moderate Prices, and every care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. The Hotel is well situated, in a breezy locality, under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare, and the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto has also some houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 36 per annum.

THE TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—The following Resolutions were duly passed and confirmed at a FOR EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on the 17th August 1872, and 11th September 1872, respectively :—

1st. That the Tinnevelly Press Company be wound up voluntarily.

2nd. That M. R. de Quadros, Esq., and Sadanand Balcrishna, Esq., be appointed Liquidators of the Company, and that their remuneration be Rs. 150 each.

3rd. That the said Liquidators be and are hereby authorised to convey and assure unto Volkart's United Press Company, a Joint Stock Company to be formed by the Shareholders of this Company, the Coimrawuttee Press Company (Limited), and the Bhownuggur Press Company (Limited), for the purpose of acquiring the properties of the said Companies and carrying on the business thereof, and to be registered with Limited Liability under Act X. of 1866, with a Capital of Rs. 4,50,000 divided into 450 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, the whole of the immoveable and moveable property and the assets of this Company in consideration that the shareholders of this Company shall receive for each share held by them in this Company a share in the Capital of the said Volkart's United Press Company, fully paid-up, and that the said Volkart's United Press Company shall pay and satisfy all the liabilities of this Company, provided always that the power hereby given shall not be exercised until as the said Coimrawuttee Press Company (Limited) and Bhownuggur Press Company (Limited) shall pass Special Resolutions to the like effect and in accordance with the agreement between the three Companies, and that the said Liquidators do carry on the business of this Company in the ordinary course in the meanwhile.

O. NÖLKE, Chairman.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of "The Indian Companies' Act 1866," and of the DHURUMSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

UPON reading the Affidavit of BYRAMJEE CURSEJEE, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, sworn on the Tenth day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-two, in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. FLETCHER, of the firm of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, Solicitors, I do order that all creditors of and claimants against the abovenamed Company do, on or before the First day of October next, send in their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts, claims and demands, in writing, to the said Liquidator, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 23, Shamjee Hassajee Street, outside the Fort, and prove the same on or before the same date, in default whereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution of assets made before such debts or claims are proved against the said Company. And I do further order that this Order be advertised in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in two English and two Native local Newspapers.—Dated this 30th day of August 1872.

J. P. GREEN.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

FOR SALE, a first class Calcutta made BUGGY on C springs, in fair order, with a fine Waler Horse (rising 7) and Harness. Rs. 600 cash.—Apply to Ma. PALLONJEE, Adelphi Hotel, Byculla.

THE NEW SEDATIVE AND NATURAL SLEEP PRODUCER,

SYRUP of CHLORAL HYDRATE,

Originated and introduced by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

has obtained the confidence of, and is prescribed by, the

MEDICAL FACULTY

throughout India.

Numerous Testimonials are on record of its efficacy in Sleeplessness, Delirium, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Spasms, Vomiting, &c., &c., &c.

Dispensaries, Hospitals, &c, supplied in bulk on moderate terms.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

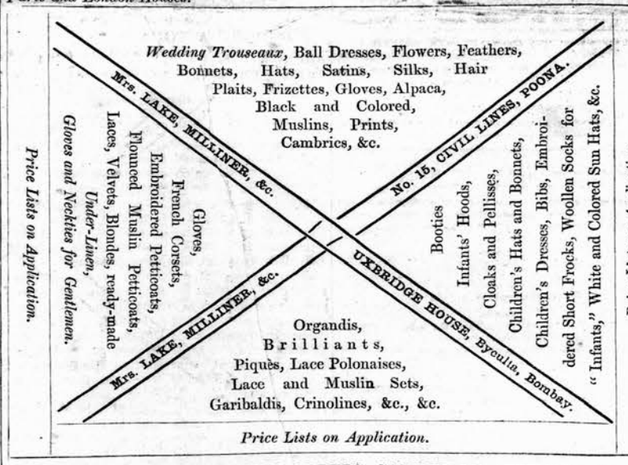
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June 1872, at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 1-14 per share, will be PAYABLE on or after MONDAY, the 16th instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 5th instant.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

WRECKED SHIP ENGLAND.

FOR SALE, SUNDRY STORES landed from the above Ship, and now lying in our Godown, Nesbit Lane—

Beef, Pork, Butter, Sails, Ropes, Cordage, Twine, Blocks, sets of Fluge, &c., &c.—Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
22, Apollo Street.

Bombay, 10th September 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF GOODS AT NASSICK DISCONTINUED.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified to the Public, that, after the 30th of this month, the service of COLLECTING and DELIVERING GOODS to and from the NASSICK STATION, by this Company, will be DISCONTINUED.

Goods booked to or from Nasdik will, therefore, from that date, have to be brought to the Station and taken delivery of there by the Senders or Consignees

The Extra Charges added to the rates for the Carting Service will no longer be made.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING BY THE PENINSULA AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

NOTICE.—For the information of those whose friends may be coming out to India, it is hereby notified, that, for their convenience, arrangements have been made with the P. and O. S. N. Co., to issue FIRST and SECOND CLASS TICKETS in England over this and other Railways, to the principal places in India.

The Tickets will be available from Bombay, either by the Sarce Bunder or Byculla Stations, on any within six weeks of the date of issue.

The Luggage of Passengers with Through Tickets will be landed by the P. and O. Co., in Bombay, handed to the Railway Company, and forwarded to destination, where it will be taken by the Railway Company, without charge, for not more than seven days.

The P. and O. Company will clear the Luggage through the Customs in Bombay, and any Customs duties that may have to be paid will be collected by the Railway Company, before the Luggage is delivered up to the Owners.

The usual Fares and Rates for Passengers, and for Luggage, will be charged, and the Tickets will be issued, subject to all the Rules and Regulations in force upon the several Railways concerned.

Information, and further particulars, can be obtained from the P. and O. Company in England or in Bombay, at this Company's Offices in London, 3 New Broad Street, City, or from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th September 1872.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.—The full Accounts of this Company in the form required by the "Life Assurance Act of 1870" are published annually. Copies of the Report and Balance-sheet, together with a classified list of Policies in force (by which intending Assurers are enabled to estimate the prospective liabilities of the Company) and every information, may be obtained on application to

C. J. WALLIS,
Manager for India.

19th August 1872.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 20th, to TUESDAY the 24th instant (both days inclusive), for the PATETI and the Parsee NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
H. DUVAL, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
Fred. J. ATKINS, Offg. Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be HELD at the Office of the Manager, Victoria Buildings Borah Bazaar, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY the 16th September 1872, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June 1872.
2nd. To declare a Dividend.
3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,
W. M. TENNENT, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd September 1872.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from THIS DAY to the DAY of the MEETING.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS,

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE,

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS.

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, 21s. ; Hide Hunting Boots, 25s. ; Morocco Slippers, 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WANTED.

BROACH MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—WANTED, a SPINNING MASTER for the Broach Mills.—Apply with Testimonials as to character and ability to the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers

Bombay, 7th September 1872.

NOTICES.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK,
SURGEON DENTIST,
(LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

CALCUTTA.—NOTICE.—First class BOARD and LODGING at VERY MODERATE TERMS, No. 7, Middleton Row, Calcutta. A three-storied Bungalow, very commodious, and situate in one of the healthiest and best localities. Specially established under Europ an management for Officers and Civilians, with suitable accommodation for Married Couples

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE beg to inform our Friends and the Public that we have THIS DAY REMOVED to No. 3, Hummum Street, (formerly occupied by Messrs. Grant and Son).

THOMSON & Co.,
Chemists and Druggists.

INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept every description of FIRE and MARINE RISKS in the following Offices at most favourable ter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

DEMANDS for Colaba, Mazagon, and Port Canning shares. Spinning shares closed steady. Government Paper firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No., of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	87
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 xd.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	705
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	220
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
10,000	250	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	281	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 xd.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl.
27,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	111
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	318·2·0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	227
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	45·10·2	do.	Ditto	
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	196·5·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 77	Colaba Land Co	1,465 xd
8,000	150	all		Freye Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	31p.a.	Mazagon Land	940
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	645

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	225 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co		2,210
200	2,000	1,100	75 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee		1,075
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co		815
150	(2,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co		7,750
200	2,000	all	215 do.	Bombay Press Co		2,160
200	500	all	35 do.	Do New		550
350	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co		1,020
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company		1,300
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co		6,750
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co		3,100
150	8,500	all	500 "	Fort Press Co		8,400 xd.
300	2,000	1,500	30 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co		1,065
300	1,000	all	200 p.a.	French Press Co		775
200	6,000	6,000	225 p.a.	Hydraulic Press Co		2,125
250	5,000	1,467	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co		975
200	5,000	2,000	100 p.a.	Kurrachee Press Co		1,100
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co		630
120	2,500	all	250 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press		2,250 xd.
100	1,000	750	..	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited		1,020
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Tramvelly Press Co		1,050
425	2,000	1,000	250*	Victoria Press, Madras		1,240

* Per share for the half-year.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10⅞d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 7/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 9/16d.
Do. do.	3 Do. do.	1s. 11⅞d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 112½
Four & half per cent	104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	101¼
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
5 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	88
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	88
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	129

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—12TH SEPT. 1872.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 2s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 2s. 6d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bills	£1 17s. 6d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 0s. 0d. to £2 2s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 5 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 to 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	India (s)	Turner	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Kurrachee (s)	Henderson	Malabar Coast.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Sphinx, Cattich, to Trieste, &c.
Ship Valkyrien, Edom, to Chittagong.

The steamer Baroda, to Australia, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
9	Baghdad (s)	Templeton	Calcutta, June 26.
	City of Corinth	Taylor	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Milbanke (s), 125 bags 1 sad ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 11 cases sherry, 8 cases brandy, and 4 cases hock, King, King & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Hidalgo (s), 21 packages paper, Bombay Gazette; 2 cases haberdashery, M. and P. B. Colah & Co.; 50 drums sale oil, Abdoolally Adamjhoy; 3 cases cochineal, Damodar Panachund; 5 hogsheads wire, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sonawalla; 65 cases wire, Bonneville and Sibille; 8 cases glassware, Hasson Allarukhya; 60 casks beer, and 51 cases stout, Pestonjee and Cursetjee; 50 cases claret, and 50 cases brandy, C. A. Ross & Co.

Valkyrien, 3 casks stationery, Abdoolreman Abdool Currim.

Bertram Rigby, 13 packages glassware, Assom Allarukhya; 37 cases candles, Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.

FROM GENOA.

India (s), 9 9 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH SEPTEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Euxine, 100 bales cotton, Alsen, Riebe & Co.; 3,500 bundles coir yarn, Soondersee Varjee; 99 bales cotton, Vejashunker Ghallasunker; 63 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co.; 88 bales cotton, Bhugwandass Bhawanbhoy.

Cella (s), 48 bales cotton, Dallooram Ramjus; 67 bales cotton, Chapsee Varsee; 48 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

Sphinx (s), 99 bales cotton, Gella Liladhur; 44 bales cotton, Somchund Metha.

Hidalgo (s), 500 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Surat (s), 2 cases shawls, N. J. Moolla; 2 cases shawls, R. L. Southern & Co.; 39 bundles skins, Munjee Mahomed Meera Nayna & Co.; 50 bundles hides, Sacoor Woosman; 193 cwts. E. teeth, Ramserlall Girdhurlall; 13 cases tishnawa, Rahimoobhoy Khimjee; 10 cases fishmaws, and 1 case peacock feathers, Rahimoobhoy Mahomed; 2 cases Cashmere shawls Sir Charles Forbes & Co.; 2 cases shawls Rung lall Joowala, nath; 39 cases cardamoms, Soondersee Mooljee.

FOR VENICE.

Sphinx (s), 8 bundles hides, G. Sigg & Co.

Surat (s), 13 cases hides, G. Sigg & Co.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

PIECE GOODS.—Owing to the unfavourable news from Liverpool the market has shown a very quiet feeling towards the evening, but in prices we have no change to report.

The following are our closing quotations :—

Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39 yds.	6 lbs.	Rs.	4	6	0	to	Rs.	4	6
"	"	40	"	39	"	7	lbs.	"	4	14	0
"	"	40	"	39	"	8½	lbs.	"	5	9	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	8	lbs.	"	5	10	0
"	"	45	"	39	"	9	lbs.	"	6	8	0
"	"	50	"	39	"	10	lbs.	"	7	1	0
" Printers		26	"	30	"	3	lbs.	"	2	7	0
" Mad'polams		32	"	24	"	2½	lbs.	"	1	13	6
"	"	32	"	24	"	3	lbs.	"	2	3	6
"	"	"	"	24	"	5½	lbs.	"	3	12	6
" Jaconets		40	"	20	"	2½	lbs.	"	1	14	0
"	"	40	"	20	"	2½	lbs.	"	2	2	6
"	"	45	"	20	"	2¾	lbs.	"	2	7	0

to Rs. 4 6 6
" 4 14 0
" 5 9 0
" 5 10 0
" 6 8 0
" 7 1 0
" 2 7 0
" 1 14 0
" 2 3 0
" 3 12 0
" 1 14 0
" 2 2 9
" 2 7 6

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

1,000	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch	39	yds.	7	lbs.	Rs.	4	14
500	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	7	lbs.	"	4	14½
1,000	"	"	"	40	"	39	"	6	lbs.	"	4	6½
500	"	"	"	45	"	39	"	7	lbs.	"	5	1
500	"	"	"	45	"	39	"	7	lbs.	"	5	2
1,500	"	...Madapollams	32	"	24	"	3	lbs.	"	2	4
1,500	"	"	"	32	"	24	"	3	lbs.	"	2	3½
500	"	T. Red Cambrics	32	"	24					5	6
800	"	White Mulls	40	"	20					1	8
800	"	"	40	"	20					1	11
800	"	"	40	"	20					1	14
800	"	"	40	"	20					2	1
800	"	"	40	"	20					2	2
750	pairs	Grey Dhoties	36	"		8	lbs.	"	1	8½
750	"	"	45	"		10	lbs.	"	2	0½
1,500	"	"	36	"		8	lbs.	"	1	6
1,500	"	"	42	"		9	lbs.	"	1	9
2,000	"	"	45	"		10	lbs.	"	1	11

COTTON.

50 candies New Dholleruh, ready ..... Rs. 210
150 " " Veerungaum (W. S.) ..... " 111

YARNS.

7,500 lbs. Mule No. 40 ..... per lb. As. 11⅞
6,000 lbs. " " 40 ..... " 11½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—12TH SEPTEMBER, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 11th September, 6-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 21 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12th September, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 42 minutes

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 12th September, 11-14 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 11 minutes.

Via Turkey, 11th September, 3-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 18 hours 14 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th September, 11-16 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 43 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 11th September, 8-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 9 hours 32 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 12th September, 10-10 A.M. Time in transit, 4 hours 5 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 11th to 8 P.M. of the 12th September is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	5 50	0 7
" Galle	11 53	6 57
" Kurrachee	1 52	0 6
" Madras	4 57	0 15

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th September, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th September, 3-3 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 12th September, 11-16 A.M.; via Turkey, 11th September, 7-10 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 76, barometer 29·980, rainfall 39 cents.

TUTICORIN, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·73.

VIZAGAPATAM, 12th Sept., 6 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 82, rainfall 44 cents.

CARWAR, 12th Sept., 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 81, barometer 29·57.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Burton, Colonel, 4th Regiment Madras N. I., on furlough, from Bellary.

Sexton, Major, Assistant Quartermaster General, Bombay District, on duty, from Khundwa.

Shekleton, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on retirement, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 12.

Davies, Major, Staff Corps, on sick leave, to Deccan.

Gordon, Captain, 3rd Regiment Sind Horse, to join, to Jacobabad.

Laing, Assistant Surgeon, Madras Medical Department, on duty, to Akolah.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Sept. 12.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. A. Cheke, Cadre 13th Regt. Madras N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

H. M.'s Secy. of State for India has prohibited the payment in India of the Gratuities authorized in G. G. O. No. 581, of the 30th Aug. 1871, for well conducted soldiers on their discharge, from the service. These gratuities are payable under instructions from the War Office to soldiers on their final discharge in England. Those discharged in India will be paid only on the receipt of instructions from home.

Lt.-Col. C. R. Blair, Bom. Inf., Comdt. Mhairwaria Batn., is allowed furlough to Europe for fifteen months, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt. J. R. Watson, S. C., Adjt. 17th Regt. N.I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 35 of 1870.

Lt. Col. C. J. Merriman, R.E., Supg. Engr. for Irrigation, is allowed furlough to Europe for nine months, on private affairs, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surg. C. K. Colston are placed at the disposal of Govt. in the Genl. Dept.

Major D. MacIntyre, Ben. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. J. P. E. Jervoise, H. M.'s 3rd Hussars, is confirmed in the appointment of A. de C., on the Staff of H. E. the Governor.

Surg. H. W. Spry, of the Ben. Medl. Establt., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Capt. W. F. Hume, Genl. List, Adjt., 11th Regt. N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, from date of departure in Oct. next, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Surg. L. S. Bruce is appointed Presy. Surg., second district, and Marine Surg., continuing temporarily to act in his present post, pending the appointment of a successor.

With reference to G. O. No. 593, 21st Aug., Col. Field's appointment is to have effect from the 27th June.

The services of Lt. T. J. Willans, R.E., are placed at the disposal of the Mily Dept. from the date of relief from his present appointment, for the purpose of returning to military duty in England.

Col. W. W. Anderson, Bom. Cav., Political Agent, Kattywar, is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months, from the date of the last mail steamer leaving in Oct. next, on private affairs.

The Govt. of India has sanctioned the Asst. Director of Gymnastics being placed on the same footing, as regards travelling and detention allowances, when proceeding on duty connected with his appointment, as the Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genl for Musketry, and the Insp. Vet. Surgeon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. T. Brown, Actg. Supt. of Police, Hyderabad, has been allowed subsidiary leave from 2nd to 13th May 1872.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. George Lawrence Gibson to officiate as third grade Asst. Consr. of Forests, during the absence of Mr. S. Muller, or until further orders.

Mr. E. G. Sharkey to act as second Asst. Collr. of Canara during Mr. Ebden's absence, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification dated the 18th April 1872, published at page 561 of the Government Gazette, it is hereby notified that Asst. Surg. J. Robb, M. D., is appointed to act as Supt. of Vaccination, Southern Circle, with effect from the 7th Dec. 1871, until further orders.

Surg. C. K. Colston to act as Civil Surg. at Sattara, until further orders.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MR. E. M. WALTON, SURGEON AND MECHANICAL DENTIST, has removed from Meadow Street to No. 3, Hummam Street, above Messrs. Thomson and Co.'s, Chemists, and nearly opposite Messrs. Soondy and Co.'s.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE have received some more letters *in re* "Wordsworth or Shakespeare," but, with best thanks to our correspondents, we hardly think it is necessary to return to the subject.

SEVERAL letters to the Editor are held over.

IGNORAMUS.—The *Record* may be had, we believe, at the Education Society's Press, or the Government Book Depôt.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

KING—September 12th, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. Henry Marshall King, of the Cotton Frauds Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HAY—September 3rd, at Trevandrum, the wife of Captain Woulfe Hay, Assistant Resident, of a son.

NICHOLL—September 8th, at Fort William, the wife of Major J. Nicholl, R. A., of a son.

DEATH.

EARLE—September 3rd, at Nyeee Tal, Kate Ewebank, the dearly beloved wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. S. Earle, Bengal Staff Corps.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1872.

A TELEGRAM from Poona informs us that the meeting of the Legislative Council on Wednesday lasted from noon till half-past six o'clock, and that able and damnatory speeches were made upon the Municipal Bill by the Hon. Mr. Forbes and the Hon. Mr. Bythell. In his speech in favour of the Bill and moving the second reading, the Hon. Mr. Tucker intimated that Government had agreed to reduce the electors' qualification from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50. The Bill was strongly condemned by the Hon. Mr. Forbes and the Hon. Mr. Munguldass Nuthoobhoy. The Hon. Mr Bythell, in his speech, chiefly condemned the transit duties on cotton. The Bill was then read a second time. The Council met again yesterday, when clause 40—the bludgeon clause—was agreed to, subject to future alteration. On Wednesday His Excellency the Governor objected to there being any delay in pushing forward the Bill. A verbatim report of the proceedings will as usual appear in our columns.

SINCE the days of Wilberforce the outcry of "death to slavery" has never been allowed to sink altogether into silence. To this outcry the oldest amongst us were born; we have heard it all our lives, and we are likely to die with it still ringing in our ears, if advantage be not taken of events now so strangely concurring to invite those measures on the part of the British Government that can alone trample out the last spark of a traffic that has too long disgraced humanity. To those who have carefully followed the course of these events, and kept in view the point to which they all so unmistakably tend, there must have appeared in them a significance almost prophetic.

If, however, there is truth in the saying that "coming events cast their shadows before them," then may we even yet indulge the hope of living long enough to have outlived the slave trade. One of the shadows that foretell a change of some sort in the aspect of this traffic, was contained in the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament last month. That the subject was noticed at all, is a welcome omen; but the vague and shapeless manner in which it was alluded to, is most unsatisfactory. In the words of Her Majesty, or at least in the words imputed to Her Majesty, steps have been taken "intended to prepare the way for "dealing more effectually with the slave trade "on the east coast of Africa." How studiously careful has been the wording of this short sentence! How cunningly designed to allay the outside eagerness, without giving one tangible clue to anything but inside apathy! Why not have let the public into the secret of what is contemplated? The question of the slave trade, and its suppression, is one that in no way involves the possibility of danger to the State, or of danger in any shape to the internal well-being of Britain: it is a question purely of public sentiment, and appertains to the Government only in its capacity of agent to the public, for the abolition of a practice that the public finds objectionable. For the gratification of this sentiment, the public has paid heavily and cheerfully through three generations; it has entrusted to Government the expenditure for this purpose of an aggregate of funds almost fabulous, and it has great reason to complain that at the end of half a century the slave trade remains the slave trade still.

If at any time during this long lapse of years events demanded an energetic and final stroke, it is now. To drag fresh horrors into daylight is not our object: had dramatic effect been less unsparingly dealt in, and business-like and practical measures taken its place, it is probable enough that slavery would not now be occupying our attention; but at this moment in Zanzibar slavery must be presenting to the world a phase so new and so revolting, that the mind sickens at the contemplation of it. So pregnant with danger is the present state of affairs there, that it renders absolutely necessary the adoption of some such protective interference as may guard against disasters, which there is but too much reason to fear will be the inevitable consequence of so lawless a multitude as the slave population of the island of Zanzibar suddenly massing itself in the town, without employment and without food. Of this multitude, few persons can have an idea: any attempt at forming what might be called a census of the slave population of the island, would at the best be but fallacious: some vaguely approximate estimate may, however, be arrived at by looking at the amount of labour that must be annually expended upon the one production of cloves.

The clove plantations, or shambres, are dispersed over a great part of the island, often at great distances from the town, so that the labour of conveyance makes up a formidable sum to be added to that of the gathering. Now, when we consider that these cloves are gathered by hand, almost one by one; when we consider the number of cloves that are needed to make up a pound weight; and we take into account, on the other hand, that many hundreds of tons of these cloves are annually shipped from Zanzibar, it will be pictured to the mind's eye that the amount of labour exhausted in this one production must be very great. These clove plantations were swept away in the late hurricane, so that scarcely a vestige of them remains. This is not all; at least six years must elapse before a new creation of these clove trees can create a renewed demand for this now useless supply of labour. What in the mean time is to become of it? To feed a dog, upon the chance of needing him at some future day to bark, is a thing that one may understand; but, to suppose a slave-holder feeding some hundreds, or may be some thousands, of slaves, upon the possibility of his needing their labour some six years hence, is to suppose a thing that does not enter into the philosophy of slave-holders. Our last advices from Zanzibar tell us that these slaves—now no longer needed in the country—are streaming from all parts into the town. They are unsuited to town employment, even if employment could be found for them, which is impossible. If this immense amount of surplus labour could be utilized in the making of roads that are so much needed in all parts of the island, here would be a means both of removing danger and avoiding loss; but from whence would come the funds for such a purpose? Not from the Sultan we may be sure: he has it not; and no one else probably could be brought to see that in the present state of affairs such an investment might be made with safety. From all this then, what can be looked for, but the most terrible consequences? Starvation is a great provocative to violence, and negroes are not found to be more patient under it than other men.

Parliament does not meet again until the end of next month, so that unless the "steps" spoken of are already bending themselves toward some really tangible and effectual remedy, they are not unlikely to be found as useless as the steps that have preceded them. If "dealing more effectually with the "slave trade on the East Coast of Africa" means only spending more money in sending out more cruizers, we fear that little good is to be looked for; more cruizers would be as utterly valueless as more diplomacy. Both have been outwitted, and there is little certainty that they may not be so again. Be this, however, as it may, it is of a more pacific remedy than guns and diplomacy that we wish just now to speak. A really valuable suggestion has been thrown out by Dr. Livingstone, objectionable perhaps in some slight particular, but in the main so sound and feasible as to make it desirable that the details, which he omits, should be supplied from the best data that may be obtainable. In the first place Dr. Livingstone pitches upon Mombas as a desirable place for the formation of a Christian colony; but it is doubtful if he did not do so under the impression that that port already appertained to the British Government, which now appears not to be the case. That some port on the coast would be a necessity there can be no doubt, but whether or not Mombas is the most eligible for such a settlement, we will presently endeavour to show. An idea has been mooted, and it is entitled to great consideration, that such a station in the interior would be found more effective, and some place at no great distance from the Lake Regions is thought to be the most desirable locality. Assuming this to be determined upon, then, would not a port upon the coast be also necessary? If so, the facilities for communication between the two places would become the great and most important question; great care would therefore have to be taken that the two localities selected should have as few impediments to communication between them as the country will admit of. The more easy and expeditious the means of communication, the more good might be expected to result from the formation of such a colony; to isolate it, more than could possibly be avoided, would be to incur many risks and cramp its effectiveness. The idea suggested by Sir Bartle Frere, of making it an important feature in the establishment of a colony of this kind, that it should be made to subserve as a support for Dr. Livingstone, is open to the objection that, before it could be in a sufficiently organized condition to be of much service in this way, it is probable that Dr. Livingstone would have left the country, or at least that part of it in communication with the East coast. That great good might fairly be expected to accrue from the forming of a Christian colony in the far interior of Eastern Africa there cannot be a doubt, and it would no doubt, if expeditiously set about, be of service to Dr. Livingstone, but to shackle it with a special object of that kind might be to retard its progress.

Glancing along the coast of Zanzibar, from north to south, let us see which port most recommends itself for our purpose. To commence with Mombas: a difficulty at once presents itself; but it is the *only* difficulty, and one that time and money would in a great measure remove. Mombas is what may fairly be called a town, and a respectable looking and pretty town too, standing upon an elevated bank of a fine broad river, with the distant range of the Jorooma Mountains for a background; and, for the coast, it is a decidedly healthy place, and desirable in all respects but one. The river affords good anchorage, and a safe harbour, when once in it, but its approach is rendered dangerous by coral reefs extending a long way out, and between which the passage is very narrow. Access for sailing ships is at most times dangerous, and egress during the long north-east moonson is rendered still more so by the winds blowing continually into the harbour. Tungat, Pengany, and some other small ports to the south are undesirable from their unhealthiness, and this applies also to Burgamoyo, though not perhaps in the same degree. Burgamoyo is not however without many great advantages to recommend it. The land in that locality is rich beyond almost any part of the coast; but it is low, swampy, and charged to overflowing with the germs of fever. It is of all others the most convenient to Zanzibar, and has the advantage over others as being the most direct and most convenient point to start from for the interior. All these advantages, however, and without their drawbacks, may be again found scarcely more than 30 or 35 miles still further to the south, at the port of Darra Salaam. This name—meaning "the abode of peace"—was given to it by the late Sultan of Zanzibar, who may be said to have founded the place. It was his favourite resort, and he expended much, both of time and money, in adding to its great natural beauties, several very fine edifices, and the nucleus of a well planned town. Than this, there is no safer or more convenient harbour on the entire coast of Zanzibar. Trade there is at present none. Had the late Sultan lived, Darra Salaam would have become the most important port upon the coast. It was in contemplation to make this the port of arrival and departure for the ivory caravans to and from the interior, and to have concentrated there, as far as possible, the copal and other branches of commerce with the interior. At his death the improvements that were going on there ceased, and are now fast falling into ruin. Darra Salaam stands upon a bluff point of the coast, at a pleasant elevation, and is probably the most healthy place that can be found upon it. Here, then, would be the port for such a settlement as is spoken of; far in preference to Mombas, or to any other port upon the coast. The harbour is a safe and good one, accessible at all times, without danger or difficulty; as nearly as possible landlocked, and commodious enough to give accommodation to a very large fleet. It is only on charts of the most recent surveys that Darra Salaam will be found; but the harbour itself has been surveyed, and charts of it are easily procurable.

The obviously plain, simple, expeditious, and only efficient way of meeting the difficulties of the slave question is for the British Government to at once to possess itself by fair and equitable means of the three islands of Zanzibar. But whether this is or is not done, Darra Salaam would lose none of its importance as a Christian settlement, acting in concert with other such settlements in the interior, for the advancement of useful and civilizing knowledge amongst the

valuable journal, why Mr. Nursey Kessowjee has departed in the present instance from the course usually adopted. The usual way would have been to give the requisition in full, with the names of the requisitionists, followed by a notice from the secretary calling and appointing a day for the meeting in terms of the requisition. But Mr. Nursey Kessowjee has not thought proper, for reasons best known to him, to give the names of the thirty worthies who would tie themselves and their brother shareholders hand and foot and consign them to the kind mercy of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee for the term of his natural life. I challenge Mr. Nursey Kessowjee to publish the names in the advertisement calling a meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Royal Spinning and Weaving Company before the day of the meeting, so that the other shareholders who have not signed the requisition may know whether those who have signed it are independent and *bona fide* shareholders or mere creatures and connections of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee. In the days of joint stock jobberies we were made acquainted with many tricks of promoters, directors and others for the aggrandizement of their own interest at the sacrifice of those of the poor shareholders; but the impudence of these men who would openly give over the whole of the control and convey almost the whole of the interests in a large property to a single person without the shadow of a plausible ground beats them all hollow. I even doubt if, in this instance, the person proposed has any very great qualification for conducting the management of such a mill.

After the exposure of the whole scheme, is it too much to expect that Mr. Nursey Kessowjee well have the common sense to withdraw the advertisement.

Bombay, 11th September. FAIR PLAY.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It really does great credit to a public journal to criticise in the severest terms possible the arbitrary proceedings of an individual, who, for the simple gain of lucre, tries to carry a plan calculated to ruin the interests of his fellow-citizens, and to kill all public enterprize and industry.

The meeting of the Royal Spinning Mills at Parell, to be held on the 17th instant, is appropriately styled by you "Extraordinary: Very!" Believe me, Mr. Editor, that when I read the advertisement, I was really shocked at the nature of the business proposed. If Mr. Nursey Kessowjee were to be invested with such unrestricted and arbitrary power, it naturally follows that he must be superhuman, possessed of unerring judgment, and a man belonging to the upper world. It also appears that the trusting thirty shareholders, who have come forward to clothe gorgeously Mr. Nursey Kessowjee with such fine money-making power, are fully confident that during the term of his natural life he will not commit any error or practise any deceit to which human flesh is heir to. Now, Sir, the first thing I wish to know about the thirty shareholders (although they do not deserve the name) is, who are they? Are they not creatures of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee? Are they not men who are dependent upon his bounty? Have they that *moral* courage to come forward and say, we are independent people, and this action has emanated from our *own will* and *unsolicited* by Mr. Nursey Kessowjee? It is high time that such stock-jobbery should be put down with an iron hand, and the really *bona fide* shareholders whose interest is at stake should be protected from the tyrant grasp of men of Mr. Nursey Kessowjee's type. It also behoves our benign Government to take immediate steps in the matter before this farcical meeting takes place, and the proposed business be carried in such a high-handed way and with perfect barefaced shamelessness. It is nothing but suicidal on the part of the thirty shareholders to confer such powers on an individual; but I am sure, Sir, that these thirty are not *bona fide* shareholders, otherwise they cannot be so blind and stupid as to hazard their own interest in this way, and really speaking, Sir, they have no interest of *their own*.

I would strongly urge upon the helpless and despairing minority of shareholders to do their best at the meeting to elicit from these thirty the motives which actuated them to take the proposed step, and to make a bold and fearless stand against the adoption of the intended proposition. PUBLICUS.

THE RULES OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS RESPECTING GRAVES AT SEWREE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to lay the following grievance before the public through the medium of your paper.

It is indeed painful to submit to the rules which the Roman Catholic priests have recently established for the burial of the dead in the cemetery at Sewree. That portion which is allotted to them is divided and subdivided into several divisions, under their respective numbers, and of which they have a drawn out plan and a rule, specifying the charges and conditions under two separate heads—*Perpetual* and *Temporary*. The amount set down for *perpetual graves* for adults is from Rs. 1,000 down to Rs. 50; for family graves from Rs. 1,500 down to Rs. 45; and for children from Rs. 500 down to Rs. 15. The price for *temporary graves* for adults is from Rs. 100 down to Rs. 3, and for children from Rs. 50 down to Rs. 1½. Certain parts of these divisions are placed on the "Epistle side of the mortuary chapel" and the other portion of the divisions on the "Gospel side."

The graves in the eighth division of the Epistle side for burying children and infants are *not* intended to be permanent, unless a sum of Rs. 20 be paid in advance, when only a space of 5 by 4 is allowed, according to the rules, for erecting a monument and ensuring its permanency.

The graves in the other divisions along the main road, before the chapel and under the arcades, are considered *perpetual*, because they realize a high fee, whereas those in division eight a small fee, and *hence not perpetual*. But at the end, when we propose a monument, both amounts to the same in *charge* and *perpetuity*, as *then the full amount* of a perpetual grave is demanded. So much for one who can afford to pay, but those who cannot, must suffer the mortification of hearing some day or other of the remains of a dear relative or of a darling child having been dragged out again from its sacred resting-place, and the grave resold.

It is said "let the remains of the dead be respected," but here the Roman Catholic priests are foremost in violating this sacred rule. Though a Catholic myself, I think it is quite shameful that they should be endeavouring to make money in this way. It is, moreover, surprising that Government should allow such proceedings in *that* ground allotted for the sacred purpose of burying the dead.

Dadur, 9th September. A CATHOLIC.

POLICE MANAGEMENT IN KATTYWAR.

It was a curious coincidence that both the Bombay dailies should have dealt on the same day with a question so important to Kattywar as the establishment of an efficient police system. In the *Times* a very able letter appears signed by "H. J.," who advocates a police force consisting of, as he puts it, "1 superintendent, 1 assistant, 250 sepoys divided into thannahs of 33 men, 3 jemadars, 9 duffedars, 9 naiques, 3 bhistees, 6 puggees—making a total of 280 men. In addition, I would have 10 sowars and 2 camel sowars;" and he further proposes that for the maintenance of the above Government would be responsible as regards pay, &c. At the same time he shows "this would not fall so heavy, as appears at first sight, because the whole or part, as necessity required, would be stationed in the limits of such States as are disturbed by outlaws, which States would be responsible for the payment of the party in their boundaries."

Now it would not be right to throw aside the suggestions of "H.J." with brevity, for if he is the gentleman I fancy, his opinion should have great weight—and I for one should not like to oppose my inexperienced opinions against his, which, if I do not err, are founded upon a practical knowledge of the subject; but at the same time I feel that if this force is to be raised as "H. J." proposes, that is "that the durbars should be distinctly given to understand that in case of their country remaining quiet that the police would not be quartered there, and that they would be allowed fair time to treat these robberies according to their own wishes; failing this, that the police, or a portion of it, would be quartered on them"—affairs would be just as well without such a force, for the Political Agent has the privilege of sending a company or any portion of a company of the regiment stationed at Rajkote into a disturbed district and at the expense of the Chief of the talooka in which the district is—and often have the Karbharies of the various States been threatened with this mode of procedure unless they came to some definite conclusion on the police system.

With one suggestion of "H. J." I perfectly concur, and would impress upon all who have any authority to carry out a police system in Kattywar,—never to lose sight of the immense advantage to be gained by the employment of detectives and spies.

In a province with so many divided and separate interests as Kattywar, a thoroughly efficient and well conducted detective and spy establishment would be, as "H. J." says, "the instruments on which we must rely for the detection of crime and the putting down of outlawry."

But a detective and spy establishment might be excellently manipulated with a very little expense—and to render it more general and efficient I would propose that the head office should be at Rajkote, with a European officer to direct their movements, and that employé should be dispersed over the province, with overseers a some of the larger cities, to whom the men could report themselves and their work; and if a robbery took place or an outlaw became rampant, they could take up the traces, and when they had tracked the robbers or bahirwuttias, they could report to the nearest official authority, who could then insist upon the durbar police of the village coming forward and securing the offenders. If in any particular district or State the robberies became so notorious as to require special attention, then the Political Agent might use his privilege and quarter a company of sepoys upon the offending State, and with two regiments up here a little work of this sort will not interfere with the general routine of military affairs in Rajkote; and I am sure that many of the officers would only be too glad to be sent on duty which might serve to relieve the monotony of their station life. What is really wanted is the improvement of the durbar police, and this can only be done by the establishment of four European superintendents, who should have supervisionary powers only.

The Purdhan Court seems to be still in a state of uncertainty, or rather I should say the whole arrangement seems to meet with great opposition. In the first place the Chiefs thought that they would gain more jurisdiction, and in this they find themselves mistaken, and consequently they at last seem to understand that they are arranging for themselves to have two masters, the Political Agent and the President of the Purdhan Court. Consequently they are putting every obstacle in the way they can think of, and also they say they do not wish for a European officer in the position of a settlement officer, as they are of opinion that a native would be of the same advantage and would be content with lesser pay. [We understand that they have proposed two European officers as acceptable to themselves—Colonel Law and Mr. Birdwood, C.S.—ED. *B. G.*] What their ultimate decision may be I do not yet know, but it must be very disappointing and harassing to Colonel Anderson to find his hands tied by the constant opposition of a few of these hard-headed Karbharies, who, won over by the plausibilities of the late Governor and of Mr. Wedderburn, thought they were carrying things entirely in their own favour, when, unfortunately for their vanity, they find they are putting their hands to an arrangement which will take away from their prestige by showing up years of rascality and oppression, if it does not take away from their dignity as sovereigns and their jurisdiction as judges.

News has just come in that on Wednesday night the prisoners broke out of the Wudwan jail yesterday morning. Colonel Anderson despatched thirty-five sowars to Chotcela, where they will act under the orders of the thannadar. The policy of this move will be evident, when it it is known that between Wudwan and Chotcela a vast plain extends, but at Chotcela the jungle commences and becomes very thick, and it is to this point the prisoners will probably make for. These outbreaks in jails are getting too frequent, and I am convinced that the construction of the building has something to do with the matter. I have not seen the Wudwan jail, but I have many others, and they are all built on the same principle—a huge wall surrounds the building, and it is only through the gateway that egress or ingress is obtainable. In the event of the prisoners overpowering the sentinels and guards inside the building, on an alarm being given, the rest of the police sepoys have to make good an entrance through this gateway, and, as they emerge into the open ground, they are felled or shot down by the convicts who lurk on either inner side of the entrance. All this might be avoided if, instead of the massive wall, a number of iron railings were let into the wall, and through these the police sepoys could shoot down the insurgents, but the convicts finding themselves open to a brisk fire would soon enough go quietly back to their cages.

Colonel Anderson had decided to leave Rajcote on his homeward journey on the 9th of the coming month, but he is going slowly, and you may except to see him in Bombay on the 15th or thereabouts. For upwards of 20 years this officer has devoted himself to the public service with only two holidays of three months' leave. Few will not join me in wishing him a merry time of it, for of all men he has endeavoured most to render the dreary hours of exile pass pleasantly to his friends in this province—a man in his position cannot help being abused, and he often laughingly says of himself that he is the best-abused man in the Presidency. But, although I do not care to enter into the subject, I must confess that coming after Colonel Keatinge it would have been nearly impossible to escape without some abuse, for Colonel Keatinge's policy in so many words was to extend the power of the Chiefs, and he did so, giving them great authority in judicial matters. This has been found to act badly, and the result is the establishment of the Purdhan Court. Is it probable that the Karbharies would speak well of the man who found it necessary to decrease the power of their durbars by appointing a commission to try cases of oppression, which have arisen through the abuse of the power given to the durbars by the late Political Agent, Colonel Keatinge?

I cannot finish off my letter without referring to the dinner given by the Rajkoomar College to the whole station in honour of Colonel Anderson. About five minutes to eight a great display of fireworks took place in front of the College, somewhat to the risk of those whose horses were not accustomed to such an illuminated reception. To describe the dining-hall would require a far more clever pen than mine. It looked to me quite mediæval, the banners of the princes that are present at the College were hung from the walls of the building, the Mahomedan princes affecting a green coloured banner with the crescent scattered round the name of the owner, whilst those princes who boast of Hindoo origin had crimson flags with stars surrounding the owner's name. Altogether the hall was most tastefully arrayed. Over the entrance, under the portico, a large transparency, most cunningly devised, was put up with the words "Welcome to Colonel Anderson." Over the entrance, at the back of the hall, were the College arms most carefully depicted. And then the dinner! it never could be surpassed—everything seemed to be done to perfection, and the ice made many sigh for the riches which enable the Chiefs to prepare such luxuries for their friends. After dinner was over, the young princes came in and sat round the table facing the guests, and they all seemed greatly amused with the crackers which were pulled amidst much laughter. Then followed some speeches. In a few well chosen words Mr. Macnaghten reminded the guests and the boys of the great obligation the College was under to Colonel Anderson, and then the Political Agent's health was drunk, and certainly to hear the cheers, which seemed as if they never intended ceasing, it would have torn the hearts of Colonel Anderson's detractors with envy and all sorts of unpleasant feelings, the young princes being the loudest amongst those who cheered. When the noise subsided, the Political Agent rose to his feet and made a most manly speech, acknowledging that the College was one of his greatest cares, but giving to Colonel Keatinge the honour of having started the notion which he (Colonel Anderson) had carried out. He spoke of his departure and his return, and then addressed a few words to the boys, singling out Jusvutsing of Limree as the most forward and promising of all the young princes, and with a few congratulatory words to the principal assistants he regained his chair. Every one seemed to agree that it was a thoroughly good and manly speech, and much sound sense was uttered in those few minutes.

After this the boys galloped through an address in Guzerathee, and with a few words more from the principal the guests took their leave.

Rajkote, 6th September. GOMEDWAR.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL SURGEON AT SATTARA.—Dr. C. K. Coulston has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon at Sattara.

VICE-CONSUL FOR AUSTRIA AT ADEN.—Mr. Richard Brenner has been appointed Vice-Consul for Austria at Aden.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.—Mr. W. E. Young, Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, has been allowed privilege leave for one month.

CANARA.—Mr. E. G. Sharkey, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed to act as Second Assistant Collector of Canara, during Mr. Ebden's absence.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—Mr. Jamsetjee Ardasir Dallal, M.A., has been appointed *pro. tem.* Junior Professor of Mathematics in the Elphinstone College.

ACCIDENT.—A Seedee employed on board the steam ship India had his foot seriously injured on Wednesday by a bar of iron falling on it. He was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—Yesterday morning, about 6 o'clock, the back wall of a house, situated on the Falkland Road, and belonging to one Dadoo Withul, fell, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—It has been notified that sections 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, and 182 of Act 8 of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), shall be applicable to the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

HIGH COURT.—The October vacation of the High Court, Appellate Side, will be from Thursday the 10th October, to Saturday the 9th November. The Court will sit on Wednesday, the 23rd October, for criminal business.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. W. F. Knapp, Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum in the Grant Medical College, who is now on leave to Europe, has been granted an extension of leave for a period of six months.

THE ACTION FOR BOARD AND LODGING.—In yesterday's issue, we inadvertently stated that James Page and Sarah Page sued Albert Ellis, before Judge Spencer. It ought to have been stated that Albert Ellis sued the abovenamed parties.

THE CANARA LAND SETTLEMENT CASE.—This important case, which was fixed for hearing yesterday, has been further postponed owing to the plaintiffs not having yet received certain papers and documents necessary for their case.

DISMISSAL OF A NATIVE POLICE CONSTABLE.—Moroo Jeram, late chief constable in the Tanna police, having been dismissed from his appointment for official misconduct, has been declared ineligible for Government service in any capacity whatever.

ACCIDENT BY MACHINERY.—On Wednesday a Hindoo lad, aged about seven years, had the fingers of his left hand taken clean off by the machinery of a wool cleaning factory at Khetwady. The unfortunate lad was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE KERWADA WIDOW MARRIAGE CASE.—We understand that the prisoners in the Kerwada widow marriage case have presented an appeal to the High Court against the conviction and sentence passed by Mr. W. H. Newnham, Judge and Session Judge of Surat.

REWARD TO A POLICE OFFICER.—Mr. Inspector Gough, of the Water Police, received a reward of Rs. 20, for the apprehension and putting on board two seamen deserters, the one belonging to the ship Mystic Belle, and the other to the John Peacock.

RAILWAY OFFENCE.—A Goanese named Paulo Pereira was yesterday charged before Mr. Connon, at the instance of Mr. Woolman, yard inspector G. I. P. Railway Company, with stealing two pieces of tarpaulin, belonging to the Company, and was sentenced to two days' imprisonment.

PROHIBITION OF SEVERAL CESSES IN THE GOHAGUR TALOOKA.—Under the provisions of Act 20 of 1839, the levy of huks and fees, and other similar cesses, which have hitherto been levied by Khotes or others in the Gohagur talooka of the Ratnaghery collectorate, has been prohibited; and their levy in future has been declared to be illegal.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 2nd Sept. 1872, Rs. 1,74,41,604; add silver received during the week, Rs. 38,462; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 4,00,000; total balance, Rs. 1,70,80,066. There are in addition 79,916 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

AN ACTION ON A PROMISSORY NOTE.—At the Small Causes Court on Thursday, before Judge Spencer, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Bhownuggree sued Ruttonjee Pestonjee Shroff to recover Rs. 456 6, amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiff on 1st September 1869. Mr. Hormusjee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant. It was contended on behalf of the defendant that the amount was repaid. Evidence was gone into, and the Judge gave a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount and costs.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AND THE NON-AGRICULTURAL CESS.—The *Rast Goftar* considers that it was mainly on account of the petition of the Bombay Association that H. E. the Governor was inclined to issue an order for the discontinuance of the Non-Agricultural Cess for a period of one year. The other native papers of Bombay take a different view of the case, and aver that it was owing to the agitation made in the English and vernacular newspapers that the Government at once issued an order for the discontinuance of the cess.

NEST OF GAMBLERS.—On Wednesday night last Messrs. Inspectors Chislett and Austin with a number of policemen effected a successful capture of twelve Hindoo gamblers, of whom nine are clerks, one a compositor, one a shop-keeper, and one a carpenter. The accused were yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, the first accused by name Pudmanund Bapoojee with keeping a common gaming-house, and the rest with gaming therein with dice and money. The prisoners were adjudged guilty. The first and second were fined Rs. 50 each, and the rest in sums varying from five to twenty rupees. The magistrate ordered that Inspectors Chislett and Austin should be paid Rs. 20 each out of the fine, and the informant in the case Rs. 10.

DEATH OF MR. NOWROJEE BYRAMJEE.—We regret to announce the death yesterday morning, at Belgaum, of Mr. Nowrojee Byramjee Alpiewalla, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Belgaum. The deceased was head master of the Government English School at Surat under the late Professor Green, and was appointed to a similar post in Bombay on the latter gentleman taking charge of the office of Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution Bombay. He was one of the first batch of educated natives appointed to the office of Deputy Collector, and had therefore been in the employ of Government about a quarter of a century at the time of his death. He was a distinguished English scholar and was an occasional contributor to newspapers. As to his extensive acquaintance with English literature, it is believed, he has had few equals among his countrymen

THE CHOLERA AT MAHIM.—A correspondent writes—"That dreadful disease, cholera, I am sorry to say, has broken out in this locality, and six men, viz. three bhundarees and three dhobies, all of them living in the same cart, have fallen victims to the scourge. The neighbours ascribe it as the wrath of their deity, for their having neglected the annual sacrifice. The two inspectors of the Health Department, Messrs. Maynard and Pinto, have been hard at work for the last two days in getting all the creeks and corners thoroughly cleaned. Mr. Brunton, the superintendent, also made his appearance, and was in consultation with the two inspectors to take every possible precaution to avert the disease from spreading further. I am very glad to say that five others who were subsequently attacked are progressing favourably, through the untiring exertions of Mr. Maynard in promptly administering medicine. I would beg to draw the particular attention of Dr. Hewlett to the necessity of strict orders being given to his subordinates to have this place cleaned oftener, say once in every three months, in order to drive out all kinds of malaria. Hitherto it has been the practice to clean the public road only, and thereby allow to accumulate a large quantity of filth in almost all the compounds, to the detriment of the health of the inhabitants."

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 10th September, was 422, being 45 more than in the preceding week, 106 than the total of the week ending 12th September 1871, and 118 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 251 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Colaba	16,817	...	3	...	1	...	1	...	7	4
Fort, Southern	3,027	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern	29,565	...	5	...	2	1	3	...	16	14
Esplanade	10,464	...	12	...	...	1	1	...	8	1
Market	42,432	1	15	...	...	1	1	...	21	20
Mandwee	35,031	...	13	...	4	...	1	...	26	9
Chukla	25,903	1	7	...	5	1	2	...	26	13
Oomburkhanee	48,849	...	15	...	5	3	3	...	37	16
Dongree	25,257	...	10	...	3	1	2	...	25	8
Dhobeetalao	36,993	...	9	...	4	2	2	...	22	17
Phuneswaree	20,527	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	6	4
Bhooleshwur	36,106	...	8	...	1	...	3	...	16	8
Kharatulao	22,980	...	12	...	...	...	3	...	21	14
Koombarwaree	28,038	...	10	...	1	1	3	...	21	15
Khetwaree	24,468	1	14	...	3	3	2	...	31	14
Girgaum	20,429	1	7	...	1	...	2	...	12	11
Chaopatee	7,647	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Walkeshwur	9,760	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
Mahalaxmee	5,827	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Mazagon	29,394	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	7	12
Tarwaree	11,098	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	5	4
Kamatteepoora	75,484	...	24	1	5	5	7	...	56	29
Parell	13,660	1	3	...	...	1	3	...	10	7
Seeree	4,442	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	7
Sion	12,477	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	3	5
Mahim	14,774	...	1	2	...	1	3	...	10	2
Wulee	10,656	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	7
Harbour	22,171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-resident & unknown	.....	...	...	...	1	...	1	7	...	14	...
Bombay	64,6636	9	172	4	38	23	58	1	422	251
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years		4	95	9	42	43	43	4	304	58

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases).	Total birth ex. of still-born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	14	8
Brahman	1	4	...	1	...	1	...	8	2
Lingaet	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	...
Bhatia	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Hindoo of other Caste	6	105	2	18	8	24	1	207	130
Hindoo Out-caste	...	11	1	5	1	1	...	26	17
Mooselman	2	30	1	8	9	20	...	105	44
Parsee	...	8	...	4	2	5	...	33	31
Jew	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Native-Christian	...	4	...	...	2	4	1	13	8
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...
European	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total	9	172	4	38	23	58	1	422	251
Corresponding week '71.	1	116	3	50	24	27	4	316	18

THE WEATHER.

YESTERDAY was again most uncomfortably sultry, and in the evening we had another thunderstorm, with more vivid and continuous lightning and more thunder than on Wednesday night. The rain which accompanied the thunderstorm was perhaps the heaviest that has fallen this year, and last night all the roads were flooded. The thunder and heavy rain still continued at the time of our going to press.

HIGH COURT.—13TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

315-71—Payne—J. Campbell and another v. Sobharam Nundram.—No appearance.

187-71—Hope—Ambaram Nurbaram v. Cassinath Fulall and others—G. J. Mody.

256-71—Dallas and Lynch—Burjorjee Framjee Patell v. Heerjee Hunsraj and others—J. Gopsil.

337-71—A. Framjee—Thacker Omersey Ludha v. Jacob Ismail—Manisty and Fletcher.

278-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile—Narayen Suntojee v. Chunajee Sewram and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

288-71—Dallas and Lynch—Mona Heerjee v. Jaitha Jairam and others.—No appearance.

689-71—Shapurjee and Tuskuridas—Soondarbai, widow, v. Chuttoorbhooj Ludha—Jefferson and Payne.

401-71—Jefferson and Payne—Chubildass Lulloobhoy v. Arthur Francis Crawford—Leathes and Crawford.

451-71—Hearn—The Secretary of State &c. v. Chubildass Lulloobhoy—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

670-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Thacker Girdhur Jadowji v. Bai Rattanbai, widow—Rimington Hore, and Langley.

160-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khoonjee v. Bhimjee Purshotum—Manisty and Fletcher.

163-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khoonjee v. Morarjee Kessondass—Manisty and Fletcher.

162-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khoonjee v. Sha Abeychund Poonachund—Manisty and Fletcher.

161-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khoonjee v. Goculbhoy Futtechund—Manisty and Fletcher.

159-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khunjee v. Kessowjee Toolsidass—Manisty and Fletcher.

157-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khunjee v. Vusunjee Runsord—Manisty and Fletcher.

156-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khunjee v. Soonderjee Narronjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

155-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khunjee v. Tarrachund Ramchunder—Manisty and Fletcher.

154-69—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Essoof bin Khunjee v. Luckmidass Vullubjee—Manisty and Fletcher.

672-71—J. Gopall—Mulkoo Verroppa v. Muscoondrao Cassinath. Thacker and Chalk.

681-71—Manisty and Fletcher—Cooverji Pragji v. Gopeekabai, widow—No appearance.

695-71—Leathes and Crawford—Cassinath Dadaji v. Hurrichund Ramkrishna—No appearance.

713-69—Manisty and Fletcher—Jairam Goculdass and another v. Chuttoorbhooj Ludha and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey, and Payne.

691-71—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Hassum Cassum v. Dalla Bawla—Leathes and Crawford.

692-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—James Brown C. v. Joonus Bawla—Leathes and Crawford.

693-71—Prentis, Craigie, and Owen—Limjee Jamsetjee v. The Secretary of State, &c.—Mr. Hearn.

694-71—Abraham—W. Arthur Hurst v. Romanjee Mancekjee—M. Munshi.

695-71—J. Gopall—Moolchund Ootumchund v. Magonbhai Huckmichund—No appearance.

691-71—Jefferson and Payne—Jugjeevun Cullianjee and others v. Rugnathjee Tarachund and others—Hearn, Cleveland, and Feile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE ship VALKYRIEN, 498 tons, Captain R. Edom, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. Henderson, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Bennett and three children, and twelve deck passengers for different ports.

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S Co.'s s. s. SPHINX, 760 tons, Captain G. Cattich, will sail to-day for Trieste, via the Suez Canal, with the following passengers:—For Trieste—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and infant and female servant. For Suez—Major F. J. Iredell and Mr. Mastro Dominio. For Aden—Three native deck passengers.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	SEPTEMBER.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
8 8m	4 1	Friday 13	0 50m	5 1
7 52a	2 3		2 14a	1 3
9 11m	5 2	Saturday 14	2 23m	5 6
9 11a	3 6		3 26a	2 9
10 9m	6 3	Sunday 15	3 29m	6 3
10 11a	4 9		4 19a	4 5
10 46m	7 2	Monday..... 16	4 21m	6 10
11 0a	5 9		5 0a	5 9
11 23m	7 6	Tuesday..... 17	5 6m	7 0
11 44a	6 7		5 38a	7 0
11 57m	7 8	Wednesday ... 18	5 46m	6 10
.....	.....		6 14a	7 9
0 24m	6 10	Thursday 19	6 28m	6 6
0 35a	7 5		6 48a	7 10

Moon—Full, 17th, 9h. 55m. A.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, 2,578 tons, and 500 b. p., Captain E. J. Baker, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Col. and Mrs. Shekleton and child.
Mrs. Dale and servant.
Mr. & Mrs. E. H. Hallums, infant, & native female servant.
Mr. and Mrs. Hall.
" C. Curm.
Mrs. Atkins and infant.
Col. and Mrs. Patey, infant, and ayah.
Mr. R. F. Stein.
Mr. Geo. Taylor.
" J. Haywood, child & infant.
Lt. Col. and Mrs. Merriman, child, 2 infants, and ayah.
Mr. Thos. Howell.
Mrs. E. Boare.
Mrs. Bell.
Sub Lt. Sparks.
Mr. J. Marshall.
" Spurgeon.
Mrs. Baker.

FOR BRINDISI.

Col. E. F. Barton.
Mr. H. Conder.
" R. H. Farmer, C. S.
Dr. H. W. Spry.
Mr. F. C. Dawkes.
" A. Thoms.
" A. Browning.

FOR VENICE.

Mr. Hatch and child.
" J. H. Appin.
" O. Nolke.
Mr. and Mrs. Hopper.
" G. MacWatters.
" C. C. Adley.

Major MacIntyre.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr. S. Oderick.

Mr. W. A. Shepherd.

FOR ADEN.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Raghawendra.

FOOTBALL.

THIS evening a match will be played between the Army, Navy, and Law *versus* The World. We believe the band of the 19th N. I. will play on the ground during the match.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY (LIMITED).

FROM the annual report and accounts of the Mofussil Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th June 1872, recently issued to the shareholders, we see that the result of the season's operations, as shown in the accounts, is represented by the net profit of Rs. 1,03,793-12-8, which, with a sum of Rs. 2,669-14-9, brought forward from last account, gives a total of Rs. 1,06,463-11-5. From this amount the directors suggest the payment of a dividend of Rs. 40 per share, being a close approach to twelve per cent. on the paid-up capital. This payment on 2,500 shares would absorb the sum of one lac of rupees, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,463-11-5 to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice GREEN.)

FALSE INFORMATION.

Tukaram Luximon, a policeman on the G. I. P. Railway, pleaded not guilty to a charge of giving false information to a public servant, bringing a false charge, and fabricating false evidence.

The facts of the case were these. On the evening of the 2nd August, the prisoner arrested a Madrassee boy, Simon Antone, who was bathing with two or three others in a pool near the railway between Byculla and Parell, and taking him to the Parell station master said he had caught him trying to persuade a little girl to throw herself into the water. He then took the boy on to the more important station of Dadur; but on the road picked up an iron chair that was lying on the embankment and placed it on the line, in the presence of Antone. Arrived at Dadur, the prisoner reported to the station master that he had found a chair on the rails between Parell and Byculla, and had consequently apprehended Antone. The case was completely proved, for the man preferred a different charge altogether against the boy at first, and afterwards made up the more serious one. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for for six months.

Before the Court adjourned for tiffin, the following prisoners, who had pleaded guilty, were called up for sentence:—H. W. Harling, theft of jewelry and a currency note for Rs. 1,000, fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Ambajee Casee, house-breaking by night (two previous convictions), three years' rigorou imprisonment. Luxumon Raojee, Pandoo Bapoo, and Baboo Pindaram, theft of gold ornaments, rigorous imprisonment for twelve, fifteen, and eighteen months. Antonio Coutinho, severely stabbing one J. de Costa in a quarrel, rigorous imprisonment for two years. Nursey Mukkun and Oomer Ismail, cutting their wives' noses, rigorous imprisonment for three years. Shuttee Nursoo and Mahadoo, administering a stupefying drug (dhatoora), rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months. Sukharam Bhiojee, criminal breach of trust as a servant, rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months.

THEFT.

Ameer, Hufeeza, and Ameena, prostitutes, and a youth named Oosman Moya, were placed at the bar on charges—Hufeeza, of stealing the sum of Rs. 280 in notes and silver, the property of Ludda Kakul, from his servant Fazul Noor, and the others with aiding and

one casual vacancy. The affidavit of Jehangir Hormusjee further stated that, at a meeting held by the directors on the 2nd instant, at which Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Allarakia Sewjee, and Nusserwanjee Ardasir Wadia only were present, and of which meeting he (Jehangir Hormusjee) received no official or sufficient notice, a fresh resolution was passed appointing Bhowanee Wishwanath, Devdut Devee, and Bhugwan Bhowan to act as directors. So, two days before the meeting, said the learned counsel, they pretended to elect three directors; and the contention was that there was at the time only one casual vacancy to fill, and not three. The directors could not, under section 72, justify that appointment, and they had no power to make it. At the meeting held on the 4th instant, the applicants were duly elected directors; and Mr. Marriott contended that they ought to be allowed to exercise the powers of directors. As to the meeting of the 4th instant, the affidavit of Jehangir Hormusjee states:—"On the 4th of September 1872, the meeting convened under the said requisition was held at the mills at Parell at the hour appointed. The said Sewjeebhoy Manock, Allarackia Sewjee, and Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia had previously determined not to allow any body but registered shareholders holding shares for three months to be present at the time; and for the purpose of carrying out their determination they kept at the door of the mills strong Purdesee sepoys to forcibly turn out any shareholders not on the register for three months; and the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia insulted and actually pushed out of the mill one of the shareholders of the company, Tullockchund Manockchund, because he had not been a shareholder for three months. Dr. Dallas, one of the solicitors of this Honourable Court, attended as a shareholder, but for the same reason was refused admittance. The doors of the mills were shut against him and the Purdesee sepoys would not allow him to go in, nor would they allow my solicitor, Mr. Fletcher, who came to the mills to attend the said meeting as my legal adviser, to enter. The sepoys at first would not even allow me and other duly qualified shareholders to enter, but we were eventually admitted, and the meeting was proceeded with, and a resolution was put to the meeting and declared duly passed, appointing the said Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee, and Goculdass Muddonjee additional directors of the Company. The said Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee, Manockjee Hormusjee, and Goculdass Muddonjee had previously given due intimation of their willingness to act as such directors as required by the articles of association. On the 4th of September instant, my solicitors wrote to the directors for a copy of the minutes and resolutions passed at the extraordinary general meeting, but no reply was received; and on the 7th they wrote to the company's solicitors—Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—for the same; and a copy of the minutes and resolutions passed at the said extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was received by my solicitors, as I am informed and believe, on the 10th instant, accompanied by a letter addressed by them to my said solicitors. The full report of the said meeting appears in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 6th instant, and is a correct account of what took place at the said meeting."

Mr. Marriot said he had an affidavit made by the three persons elected directors on the 4th inst., confirming the affidavit of Jehangirg Hormusjee and stating their willingness to act as directors. He had also a letter from Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile stating that they would not be allowed to exercise the powers of directors. The learned counsel cited Lindley on Partnership and two cases from Strange, wherein a *mandamus* had been issued to public companies. One of these cases was DeCosta v. The Russian Company; while the other was an anonymous case.

Mr. Justice Green granted a rule *nisi* for a *mandamus* directed to the Albert Mills Company and to Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy, Allarakia Sewjee, Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, Trecumjee Velljee. and Vullubdas Vundrawundas, requiring them to show cause why Nusserwanjee Aspundiarsee, Manockjee Hormusjee, and Goculdas Muddonjee should not be permitted to exercise the office of directors of the company.

TRICKS OF MEMON HAWKERS AT AUCTION SALES.

MEMON SULLEMAN SOOMAR VS. MEMON ABBA THARA.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs delivered judgment in the case on the 2nd instant. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Anstey and Mr. Farran, instructed by Mr. Judge, appeared for the defendant.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS said—This is an action brought to recover the amount which may be found due after taking the accounts between plaintiff and defendant regarding certain alleged partnership transactions. A suit, No. 363 of 1871, was filed by the present defendant against the present plaintiff with regard to certain other partnership transactions, which was tried before the present Acting Chief Justice and resulted in the accounts being referred to the Commissioner. In the present case the alleged partnership transactions consist of (1) purchase of damaged goods ex Diver; (2) of similar goods ex Bucentaur; and (3) goods purchased at the Government sales of Abyssinian stores; and the principal question in dispute with regard to this action is whether or not the plaintiff and defendant were partners in these ventures. It is necessary, in the first place, that mention should be made of what appears to be the custom at sales of damaged or useless stores held for the benefit of underwriters or of Government. Because, in the present case, unless it is clearly stated, it becomes a difficult matter to determine to which auction the evidence of the several witnesses refers. The following appears to be the universal custom at sales of damaged goods. A party of Memons attend at all such sales. Active biddings are made, and the goods are purchased in various names, presumably to give it the air of reality. One or two head men of the party note the names and numbers of the persons present, who all, after the conclusion of the sale, retire to the house of one of them, when a second sale among themselves, called the "Oochani," takes place, which is in fact the real sale. The difference between the sum realized at the first auction and that at the "Oochani" constitutes the profit, which is divided between all those who were present at the former, some of whom, however, prefer taking a lump sum of Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 without waiting for the outturn of the "Oochani." This arrangement is, in fact, nothing less than a conspiracy to combine and purchase the goods in the first instance at the lowest possible rates, to the detriment of the seller, and to the benefit and maintenance of a class of persons who apparently exist on such immoral transactions. In the present case it is admitted that the plaintiff and defendant were partners with many others in the first auctions of the goods ex Diver and Bucentaur of Abyssinian stores. But the question the Court has to decide is, whether they were partners at the second auction or "the Oochani?" No written agreement appears ever to be taken in such cases, and the evidence of the partnership is therefore oral. It is true, as observed by one of the learned counsel, that if the number of witnesses could carry the day, doubtless the plaintiff would succeed, as his witnesses far outnumbered those of the defendant. But while admitting that the case must be decided, not by the number of witnesses, but by the weight of the evidence, the number of those called on to depose, presuming that their evidence was to the point, is far from being a matter of no importance. But, before commenting on the oral testimony, there is one fact, which to my mind is of considerable importance, and that is the absence of the "cutcha nond" of 1923, in which the transactions between the parties would be entered as they actually took place; and with regard to this, I must say that, in my opinion, the explanation offered by the defendant is far from satisfactory. His story is, that he took all his books to one Hajee Seedick Noor Mahomed, in order that he might arbitrate between him and plaintiff; that this arrangement broke down, and he, in consequence, took back his books; but, owing to a fire and a dispute with plaintiff, there was some confusion, and he found, when he afterwards examined them, that he had brought away all excepting the "cutcha nond" of 1923. On cross-examination, he admitted that he never saw Hajee Seedick with any notice regarding this book, but he said that, on making verbal enquiries, Hajee Seedick denied having the book, and as he had not counted them over one by one when he took them to Hajee's house, he felt unable to take any measures regarding it. His evidence also is very unsatisfactory as to the manner in which the "pucka nond" of that year was prepared. Hajee Seedick was, it appears, subpœnaed by the defendant on the last day of the trial, but he was not called as a witness. Defendant admitted that if any partnership existed, the entries in the "cutcha nond" would show it. The existence of this "cutcha nond" is deposed to by the witness Premjee Dunjee, who states that he was employed for some three or four months by the defendant in examining his books for the purpose of tracing some frauds of his former mehtas, and he distinctly swears that he remembers an entry in the handwriting of one Pragjee, who was defendant's mehta, referring to the purchase of piece-goods in that year in partnership with the plaintiff. As in the year 1923 no transaction took place between the parties in piece-goods excepting those ex Diver, this evidence, if creditable, is of great importance. He further states that he remembers one or more entries in which the names of the Diver and of the plaintiff were used in connection. In cross-examination, this witness says that there were twenty-five to fifty of such entries. Of course, the question is whether the Court is to believe this witness. The defence attempted to get him to admit that he was of a bad character and had suffered imprisonment for theft. The witness denied this impeachment of his character, but said he had on one occasion been confined in the police chowkey for a short time at the instance of the defendant,—a matter on which the learned counsel for the defendant did not consider it advisable to examine the defendant. I am, upon the whole, of opinion that there is no ground for disbelieving this witness's testimony. I now come to consider the oral evidence as to a partnership. The plaintiff's son and manager deposed to his father having an equal share with the defendant in all these three ventures. The defendant, on the other hand, distinctly denied that there was any partnership existing between them in any of them, and alleged, so far as the Abyssinian stores were concerned, that his partners were Jacob Ahmed and Noor Mahomed Rubboo, the former of whom was the only witness called by the defendant who could give any evidence as to the question of partnership, and he was only able to say that a three annas share was allotted to him, but that he did not wait to see the result of the transaction, but agreed a few days after the Oochani to take Rs. 500 and resign all further claims; and with reference to plaintiff, he could only say that he did not know whether the plaintiff had a share in the transaction or not. The other two witnesses called by the defendant were useless, as they knew nothing at all about the matter. There is, therefore, on the defendant's side, no evidence but his own, as to whether the plaintiff was or was not in partnership with him. On plaintiff's side, Rahimbhoy Nahanjee's evidence is certainly of importance. He deposes to circumstances which took place at the second auction of the goods ex Diver, which led him to the conclusion that plaintiff and defendant were partners, and especially as to the plaintiff's son bidding for Rs. 11,000 worth of goods, buying them in the name of the defendant and afterwards paying money at the office of Messrs. Menesse, who were the auctioneers at the original sale, to the credit of Rahimbhoy, who was the purchaser at the original auction. Hajee Ibraham Ookadhur swears to defendant having told him that he and the plaintiff were in partnership as regards the Abyssinian stores. Yusuf Gunny also states that the plaintiff and defendant were partners in the goods ex Diver, and in this matter corroborates as to certain details the witness Rahimbhoy; and further, that in the goods ex Bucentaur they were also partners; that at the second auction of those goods the plaintiff bid and the lot when knocked down was entered in the defendant's name; and that plaintiff then said to him, in the defendant's presence and without his denying it, that he and defendant were partners. Ayab Jakaria and Khimjee Narayen are witnesses who depose chiefly to what took place at the first auction, which of course is of no importance any further than that they state that at the division of profits the defendant took two shares saying one was for himself and one for the plaintiff, because they were in partnership, while Khimjee Narayen further corroborates the plaintiff's son in stating that the plaintiff stood security to Ismael Jehta for a loan of Rs. 10,000 to pay for the goods purchased by defendant at the sale of Abyssinian stores.

The defendant admits that he took up advances from the plaintiff to pay for the goods purchased ex Diver, but he denies that there was any partnership existing between them. I cannot, however, after carefully weighing the evidence above referred to, arrive at any other conclusion but that the balance of testimony is in favour of the plaintiff's case; this is certainly strongest with regard to the sale ex Diver, but I see no reason for arriving at any other conclusion regarding the other two ventures, regarding which the defendant's case clearly fails. I therefore find on the first issue (*i. e.* whether there was a partnership between the plaintiff and defendants in regard to the damaged goods ex Diver and Bucentaur and of the purchase of Abyssinian stores) for plaintiff; that he had an equal share with the defendant in the purchases made at the second auctions of the goods ex Diver, Bucentaur and of Abyssinian stores. On the third issue (whether the present suit ought to be dismissed as having been vexatiously or improperly instituted as in the 5th para. of the written statement alleged,) which I find in the negative. I may remark that these three ventures, although set out in the written statement of the defendant in suit No. 363 of 1871, were not allowed to be considered and dealt with in that action, and the present suit is, therefore, properly brought. The second and fourth issues regarding the accounts, I refer to the Commissioner for taking Accounts for making enquiry and report by a similar order to that made in suit No. 363 of 1871 by Sir Charles Sargent.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

THE following season reports for the fortnight ending the 11th inst. are published in the *Government Gazette*:—

Ahmedabad, 10th September.—Rain 2·92 inches. Crops continued in good condition; Wheat 10·7, bajree 13·1.

Kaira, 10th—Rain 1·99 inches. Rice 6·6, bajree 13·5 kilogrammes; cotton and other crops flourishing.

Broach, 10th—Rain 6·22 inches. Crops good; bajree 14 kilogrammes.

Surat, 11th—Rain 13·31 inches. All crops generally good; wheat 9 seers.

Tanna, 11th—Rain 3·97 inches. Rice 7 to 11, dall 7 to 8, wheat 8 to 9, bajree 11 to 11½.

Colaba, 7th—Rain 2·66 inches. Transplantation is finished. Rice sold at 8·5 seers per Rupee at Alibaug.

Khandeish, 10th—Rain 2·55 inches, bajree 11½ seers; crops good.

Nassick, 10th—Rain 1·32 inches. Bajree 11 seers, rice 7. Rain wanted.

Ahmednuggur, 10th—Rain 5·10 inches. Bajree 11·3 seers; crops in good condition.

Belgaum, 10th—Rain 4·29 inches. Jowaree 11 to 12 seers.

Poona, 10th—Rain 77 cents; it is much wanted. Bajree 10 seers.

Sholapore, 11th—Rain 11·30 inches. Present state of crops good; jowaree 15·51 kilogrammes.

Sattara, 10th—Rain 1·41 inches. Bajree 10 seers, Khurreef crop good. Rain wanted. Cotton crop moderate.

Kulladghee, 9th—Rain 2·22 inches. Early middling; late and cotton sowing commenced. Jowaree 14.

Rutnagherry, 7th—Rain 5·18 inches. Crops flourishing; rice 6·7 seers.

Canara, 10th—Rain 4·13 inches. Rice crops favourable; rice 9·6 seers.

Dharwar, 10th—Rain 57 cents. Rainfall very light in black soil talookas; in other talookas moderate where it has fallen, crops healthy and cotton sowing in progress; jowaree 14.2 seers.

Kurrachee, 10th—Rain none. River falling. Khurreef crops good; but locusts have done, and are doing, great damage. Rice 7·46 seers, wheat 11·19.

Hydrabad, 9th—Rain 1·21 inches. Districts healthy. River fallen to 14 feet. Crops suffering owing to sudden and early fall. Locusts disappeared in many places; in others, doing damage. Prices same. Cotton reported fair.

Upper Frontier, 10th—Weather pleasant. Rain 1·11 inches. Floods subsiding. Grain 14·8 seers.

Rajkote, 10th—Rain 1·7 inches. Crops progressing favourably; bajree 10.9 kilogrammes.

Wudwan, 10th—Rain 1·53 inches. Crops favourable. Health good; bajree 10 seers, wheat 9.

Baroda, 10th—Rain 6·52 inches. Cotton and grain prospects good; bajree 12 seers.

Guzerat, 11th—Surat: Weather clear—cotton crops healthy.

Guzerat, 11th—Broach: Rain 5·85 inches. Cotton crops healthy. Weather open. Grass crop heavy.

Khandeish, 11th—Malligaum: Crops much improved since late rain.

Kandeish, 10th—Mussawud: Weather very favourable. Cotton crops progressing rapidly. Present prospects very satisfactory.

S. M. Country, 10th—Dharwar: Weather favourable. Cotton sowing nearly finished.

Sind, 10th—Kurrachee: Cotton crops as during past fortnight.

INSOLVENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying respectively for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the Eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Ludha Lowjee, a hawker in piece goods.
Zella Bhickajee Bhasker, lately carried on business as a grain dealer.
Rama Balloo, a betel-leaf seller.
Dorabjee Eduljee, a contractor.
Chintamon Jeewanjee, an English writer.
Hamputsh Luxmondass, unemployed.
Gopaljee Ramjee and Pandoorung Gopal, formerly dealers in opium, and now servants.
Bhana Mowjee, Jeevecbace widow, and Fuckeer Moorar, the first-named insolvent is a compositor, the second a toddy-seller, and the third unemployed.
Sorabjee Perozshaw, a petty contractor.
Govind Dwarkajee, an English writer.
Tabajee Mahadjee and Bhagoo, widow, labourers.
Maharootee Pandoorung and Narrayen Pandoorung, bricklayers.
Noormahomed Sallamahomed, lately carrying on business as a dyer, and now unemployed.
Peerbhoy Hajeebhoy, Jumalbhoy Peerbhoy, and Chandbhace Peerbhoy, the first and 2nd named insolvents are bearers, and the third a compounder.
Narrayen Atmaram, a clerk.
Rajee, woman, and Gokloo, woman, courtezans.
Anundrow Rowjee, a clerk in the G. I. P. Railway.
Moraba Balcrustnajee, a clerk.
Ramjee Heerjee, who carried on business as a goldsmith in partnership with Soonderjee Heerjee under the names of Soonderjee Heerjee and Ramjee Heerjee.
Gunnee Hoossein, a servant in the service of one Memon Gunnee Hasaum.
Luxmondass Ramdayall, who lately traded in partnership with Ramdayall Gankeedass and Roogoonathdass Ramdayall, under the name and style of Ramdayall Roogoonathdass, and at present a metha.
Nusserwanjee Corsetjee, formerly a wholesale shop keeper, and now a broker.
Dadabhoy Pestonjee, a dealer in liquor.
Shaik Hassamoodeen Jamshoodeen, a merchant.
Joseph Adams, a fitter in the G. I. P. Railway Company.
Bomanjee Dossabhoy, lately a commission agent, now unemployed.
Pundarynath Ramchunder, a contractor.
Pureshram Ballajee and Peerajee Llugoo, contractors.
Pallonjee Eduljee, a broker.
Cassinath Hurba, an extra clerk.
Pascol Fernandes, a clerk.
Coresey Nanisey, a dealer in rice.
Narrayen Babajee, a muccadum.
Nicolas Gomes alias Oum, an English writer.
Fuckee Ameeroodeen Fuckee Mohideen Khutib, and Fuckeer Abdool Guffoor bin Fuckee Ameeroodeen Khutib, merchants.
Mooljee Dewjee and Moorarjee Dewjee, Gujerathee writers.
Bomanshaw Kavasjee, an English writer.
Burjorjee Dorabjee Burjorjee, a general medical practitioner.
Balwantrow Crishna, an English writer.
Atmaram Dajee, an English writer.
Nursoo Jeewajee, a bricklayer.
Lallbhoy Nurbhairam, a carpenter.
Ahmed Maccajee, Cassum Maccajee, and Currim Maccajee, dealers in bangles.
Naneebace, widow, a labourer.
Mamon Esmail Khumissa, Mamon Cassum Khumissa, and Fatmabace, widow of the late Khumissa, the first and second named insolvents are fruit sellers and the third unemployed.
Rattonjee Jeewanjee Mowjee, a broker.
Dorabjee Hormusjee, formerly a merchant, and now an English writer.
Crustnabace, widow of Gainoo bin Buckajee and Syajee bin Gainoo, labourers.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CALCUTTA MUSEUM.—We can fully endorse the complaint of our correspondent B. regarding the state of the Museum—an institution which, as regards the natural-history department at least, is reduced to the level of a mere show by the chaotic state of the specimens.—*Englishman.*

DEVOURED BY A JACKAL.—In the village of Domjur, Howrah, a female infant, about six months old, was, on last Friday evening, devoured by a jackal. It appears that the mother of the unfortunate child had left her on the verandah, and gone to a neighbouring house to fetch some fire, when, in the interval, a jakal visited the house, and carried her away into a jungle. A neighbour, having witnessed the scene, ran after the animal, and commenced searching the jungle, which occupied some time, but he could not trace the body.—*Ibid.*

CALCUTTA COMMERCE.—The Commercial Guide for August tells us that during that month there was a decrease in the value of merchandize imported, as compared with August 1871, of Rs. 7,45,162, and in specie and bullion imported of Rs. 7,43,938. Cotton piece goods, copper, patent metals, and wrought metals, show the largest decrease, whilst cotton twist and yarn woollens, and silks, have increased. The decrease in the value of merchandize exported was Rs. 10,97,308, principally under the heads of sugar, saltpetre, safflower, wheat, opium, cotton, jute, linseed, and rapeseed. On the other hand, there has been a large increase in country woollens, tea, rice, raw silk, gunny bags, and hides and skins. Specie and bullion exported show a decrease of Rs. 75,244. The nett increase in the customs collections, both on salt and merchandize, was Rs. 1,98,362.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—*Main Line*—Earnings week ending 31st August 1872, £30,903-0-9. Corresponding week last year, £30,141-2-11. Increase, £761-17-10. From 1st July 1872 to 31st August 1872, £2,66,901-2-8. From 1st July 1871 to 2nd September 1871, £271,268-13-8. Decrease, £4,867.11-0. Miles open week ending 31st August 1872, 1,280. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 31st August 1872, £24-2-10. Corresponding week last year, £23-11-0. Increase, £0-11-10. *Jabalpur Line*—Earnings week ending 31st August 1872, £1,627.17-9. Corresponding week last year, £1,955-14-0. Decrease, £327-16-3. From 1st July 1872 to 31st August 1872, £14,284-18-5. From 1st July 1871 to 2nd September 1871, £14,156-11-3. Increase, £128-7-2. Miles open week ending 31st August 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 31st August 1872, £7-5-8. Corresponding week last year, £8.15-5. Decrease, £1.9-9.

A FATAL BELIEF IN GHOSTS.—In one of the tanks within the limits of the Cantonment of Dum Dum, a human body partially decomposed, was seen floating on the evening of the 26th ultimo. When pulled out of the water by the police, the dead body proved to be that of one Tapsee Chamar, who appeared to have been killed and tied to two big earthen jars and then thrown into the water. Inspector Gowreepuddo Chuckerbutty, of the Dum-Dum Police, has succeeded in detecting the murderer, who confessed his guilt, and the following appeared to be the motive. The deceased was believed among the low people of Dum-Dum to be at the head of several evil spirits, and was well versed in witchcraft and charms. His presence was often required by many, on payment of handsome sums of money, to propitiate those spirits in favour of their children. The prisoner, Emrit Dome, for that is his name, had, sometime ago, incurred the displeasure of the great "Master of Devils." In the meantime, his child, a young daughter, died, and he firmly believed that Tapsee's evil spirits had killed her at his instance. From that time he was bent upon revenge which, at last, on the evening of the 25th ultimo he succeeded in taking in the way that he did. The case is committed to the Sessions by Colonel A. Elderton, Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum, for trial.—*Indian Mirror.*

COURTS MARTIAL.

AT a General Court Martial, at Delhi, on 8th August, private Charles Griffin, of the 109th Regiment, was charged with insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Delhi, on 17th June, struck with his clenched fist Colour Sergeant Francis Hill, of the same regiment, his superior officer, being in the execution of his office. The court sentenced the prisoner to suffer penal servitude for the term of seven years, and the sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier of Magdala.

At a General Court Martial, at Cawnpore, on 21st August, private John Anderson Crichton, 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:

1st.—Having, at Cawnpore, on the 8th of August, been drunk.

2nd.—Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 8th of August 1872, struck with his clenched fist Sergeant Charles Poole, 1st Battalion 8th (The King's) Regiment, the said Sergeant Charles Poole being his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The court found the prisoner guilty of both charges, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for a term of seven (7) years, and further to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The sentence was approved and confirmed by Lord Napier, and the first five years of the sentence are to be carried out in India.

A CURIOUS STORY ABOUT MR. CAMPBELL.

THE Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—

A curious story, which its narrators no doubt honestly believe to be illustrative of Mr. Campbell's unpleasant *brusquerie*, has recently reached Calcutta from Eastern Bengal. It is said that when Mr. Campbell visited that eastern city which the Board of Revenue would like to call Dhákú, certain gentlemen belonging to the Educational Department, who were anxious to pay their respects to His Honor, were informed by the Secretary in attendance that the Lieutenant-Governor would be accessible on a certain day at two o'clock in the afternoon. It seems that when giving his instructions to the Secretary Mr. Campbell had said, or meant, that he would be approachable up till two o'clock; whereas, in communicating his instructions to the educational *omedwars*, the Secretary had informed them that they might turn up after two. For about five minutes preceding that magic hour on that eventful day, Mr. Campbell, wounded dignity and a big watch might have been seen pacing the deck of a Government steamer, consoling each other for the non-arrival of education. Five minutes after that hour, education as represented by an uncovenanted assistant professor, might have been seen approaching the fountain of honour over the plank which united the steamer to the land. Then came the rub of the story. "It is past two, I won't see him," Mr. Campbell is said to have remarked in an unusually agitated voice. The Secretary endeavoured to explain that education had arrived by invitation, and that the hour had been selected by Mr. Campbell but Mr. Campbell, so the story goes, persisted in insisting that he had meant to receive education before two o'clock, and that he *would not* receive it after the appointed hour. The Secretary's assurances to the effect that he had misunderstood Mr. Campbell's intentions, and had unwittingly misinformed the assistant professor, only extorted from Mr. Campbell an angry wave of the hand, and a running fire of "no, no, no, no, no,"—which some people did say began to sound like "na, na, na, na, na," as Mr. Campbell became more and more excited and Scotch. After relieving himself of these negative propositions, or perhaps I should style them mere negations, Mr. Campbell is reported to have suddenly disappeared through the companion-ladder, and to have been lost to the gaze of indignant education, which straightway beat a hasty retreat to the shore. I never sully the pages of the *Pioneer* with any statement which may not quite safely be repeated in any English drawingroom; but if Mr. Campbell had really taken a dose of medicine on that morning, and was consequently, as the afternoon came round, a victim to circumstances which he could not control, it would be as well if insulted education were informed of the fact. At present the notion is said to be prevalent in Dacca that the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is inclined to be boorish, and if so serious a misconception can at once be removed from the minds of those that harbour it, by a study of any medical treatise on the properties of medicines, I really think that such study ought to be carefully encouraged."

THE CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 9)

WE have before us the first Annual Report of the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta. The net revenue for the year was Rs. 1,68,000, with respect to which the Commissioners remarked: "It should be noted that the prosperous condition of the Port Fund, or that portion of it made over to the Commissioners, is not due entirely to the transfer. There can be no doubt that the income of the Port Proper was all along sufficient to meet every necessary expenditure, and to leave a surplus; but this surplus was formerly absorbed in paying one-fourth of the cost of the establishments of the Master Attendant and the Superintendent of the Dockyard, and in meeting deficits which always existed in the revenue of the Port Fund, so far as that fund related to the approaches to the Port." Two lakhs of rupees have been invested in the Reserve Fund, and it has been proposed to open a depreciation account.

When the Commissioners took charge in 1869, two new jetties were under construction, and since then a seventh jetty has been completed, and the jetty-heads have been considerably lengthened, and works for their connection, so as to form one continuous line, commenced. Sheds Nos. 1 to 4 have been enlarged to double their original size, and three new sheds erected. A shed for exports, 300 feet by 60 feet, has also been erected, and the inland wharves have been extended lineally 750 feet. A fire-proof godown is also in course of construction, and is expected to be completed by the end of the current year.

During the year 1872-73 it is proposed to submit for the sanction of Government estimates for the following works:—

	Pro. exp. in 1872-73.
Improvements and appliances for inland vessels' wharves	70,000
Strand-bank road on river-front of Mint premises ...	29,778
One new jetty for exports..	65,000
One mile of tramway to connect street-tramways with those laid down in jetty enclosure	21,000
New steam-dredger	2,00,000
Steam heave-up boat with hydraulic propellers ...	15,000
Two powder boats for Moyapore Magazine... ...	5,000
One steam-launch	4,500
New river-bank road between Ahiritollah Ghaut and Chitpore Canal	3,00,000

Six Brown's patent cranes were at work when the jetties were taken over by the Commissioners, but their workmanship and material were so inferior that they had to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired, their place being supplied in the mean time by six new cranes. During the year 143 vessels were discharged at the six jetties, aggregating 2,19,881 tons, the amounts realized from ship and cargo being Rs. 23,900 and Rs. 3,40,246 respectively.

The work of the Commissioners appear to have been admirably performed, the care, energy, and rapidity with which it has been conducted, presenting a striking contrast with our municipal works.

(*Englishman*, Sept. 10.)

SOME interesting details regarding the traffic of our port during the past year are to be gleaned from the Administration Report of the Port Commissioners, noticed by us yesterday. Notwithstanding the complaints we constantly hear of the decay of trade, the total tonnage of the vessels that arrived during the year largely exceeded that of any previous twelve months, though the number of vessels was considerably below that of 1863-64 or 1864-65. In 1861-62 the number of steamers entering the port was 89, and that of sailing vessels 803, the aggregate tonnage of these 892 vessels being 6,68,311. In 1864-65 the number of steamers was 187, and that of sailing vessels 1,019, with an aggregate tonnage of 9,97,756. The latter was the largest aggregate tonnage till last year, when 390 steamers and 655 sailing vessels, with a total burthen of 11,21,185 tons, entered the port.

In 1870-71 the numbers of steamers from Europe that passed through the Suez Canal and arrived in Calcutta was 51, with a total tonnage of 79,874, or an average of 1,598 tons per vessel. In 1871-72 the number of such steamers was 87, with a tonnage of 156,553 or 1,799 tons per vessels. The number of vessels that discharged cargoes at the jetties in the latter year was 143. In connection with the change in the class of vessels employed, it is noticeable that the percentage of casualties in the port was lower last year than in any year since 1866-67 inclusive.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Bilious affections, with all their concomitant annoyances induced by atmospheric changes, or too liberal diet, should be checked at once, or serious consequences may ensue. When any one finds his ideas less clear than usual, his eyesight dimmed, and his head dizzy, accompanied by a reluctance for all exertion, physical or mental, he may be quite sure that he is in immediate need of some cooling and purifying medicine. Let him at once send for a box of Holloway's Pills, which will free him from his sufferings, and speedily renew his usual healthful feeling. If the bowels be irritable, Holloway's Ointment should be diligently rubbed over the stomach and liver every night and morning.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS

To prevent infringements, notice is hereby given, that Betts's Name is on every Capsule he makes for the principal Manufacturers in England and France,

thus enabling vendors, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the capsule, but likwise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, in his judgment, said that the capsules are not used merely for the purpose of the ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and insuring its genuineness.

Manufactories:—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
(CHEMISTS TO THE COURT,
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FRENCH MEDICINES.

WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF IODIZED HORSE RADISH.

Patronized for more than Twenty Years by the Paris Physicians Cures lymphatism, rachitism, scrofula, congestion of the glands of the neck, paleness and flabbiness of the flesh, loss of appetite, weakness of constitution, the various eruptions on the face, boils, pimples, and itchings.—It is the best remedy against the first stage of consumption, and it is the most powerful depurative known.

DR. LERAS'
SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

Clear as spring water and tasteless; has the advantage over all ferruginous preparations of containing Iron and Phosphorus which are the elements of blood. It cures chlorosis, pains in the stomach, difficult digestions, dismenorrhœa, anæmia, general debility, and poorness of the blood, and agrees especially with the most delicate stomachs.

LUNG DISEASES.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

It is the best and the most rational of all remedies against consumption. Under its influence the cough abates, the night sweats cease, and the patient rapidly recovers health. It gives the same results in cases of coughs, catarrhs, hooping-coughs, and influenza. In comparing this Syrup with the other sold under the same name, it will be easy to recognise the superiority of this preparation.

Therefore, to avoid any substitution, please to require on the bottle the signature: *Grimault and Co.*

NERVOUS HEAD-ACHE AND NEURALGIA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.

A single powder of this natural vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
CAPSULES AND LIQUID.

Where all other medicines have failed, these preparations will always effect a cure. They insure rapid and extraordinary cure of severe, recent, and chronic cases of private disease. They are found greatly superior to all hitherto known mineral remedies and to copaiba and cubeb. Require the signature: *Grimault & Co.*

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DIGESTIVE POWDERS, PILLS, AND ELIXIR OF
PEPSINE,

Of certain effect against nausea, pituite, heart-burn, gastritis gastralgia, children's diarrhœa, inflammation of the mucous coats of the stomach and bowels, vomiting during pregnancy, jaundice, etc.

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INDIAN CIGARETTES OF CANNABIS INDICA.

Recent experiments in France, England, and Germany, have proved that these cigarettes are a sovereign remedy for the above distressing affections, especially when Belladona, Stramonium, and Opium have failed to give relief.

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Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 16s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove, Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Satinette, 8s. 6d.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
„Do do 12 do do 5 „

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

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And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

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On Current Depos